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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1893.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Poreign.-It is said that a document has been found showing the payment of 50,000 francs of Panama money to ex-Premier Crispi, of Italy, by Baron Reinach. = Counsel for MM. Baihaut and Sans-Leroy addressed the jury in the Panama trial. == The French Government has decided on a state funeral for M. Jules Ferry, on Wednesday. = A lighted dynamite bomb was found on the steps of the Palazzo Altiers in Rome, but the fuse was extinguished before explesion.

Domestic .- The Montana silver statue of Miss Rehan was cast at Chicago. = George A. Baird, better known as "Squire Abington," a noted English sporting character, died in New-Orleans. —— H. W. Cannon and E. Benjamin Andrews discussed the currency question at the Providence Commercial Club. == Seven trainnen on the Lake Shore road, who refused to handle Ann Arbor cars, were arrested on an order from a Federal court. - Governor Flower says that the Corbett-Mitchell fight will not be allowed to take place in this State. = David II. Armstrong, ex-United States Senator, died in St. Louis. = A loss of nearly half a million dollars was caused by a fire in Milwaukee.

City and Suburban .- Dynamite was found in the cargo of the Cyrus Wakefield before she sailed on Friday. === The circus parade took place in daylight. === The sum of \$200,000 was given to the Teachers' College. === Stocks advanced almost without interruption. Refining ended at its highest point. The closing sed almost without interruption. Sugar of the market was confident.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 28; average, 35 1-8.

The steamship New-York arrived yesterday after an uneventful voyage, and with the American flag flying at her masthead. She brought no news of the missing steamer Naic concerning whose safety few hopes are entertained. In all likelihood she has Mappeared forever, and left none to tell the Such silent tragedies of the sea bring forcibly home to every one the fact that the of the deep are yet a reality in spite of the great advances in naval architecture.

Among those who sailed yesterday from these shores bound for the Old World was the wellknown novelist Marion Crawford, who offers to the readers of to-day's TRIBUNE some interesting remarks upon the changes which have taken place here since his last visit to the United States, ten years ago. Mr. Crawford seems to have been particularly struck by the al development of artistic taste in America during the last decade-an improvement principally apparent in the magnificent specimens of architecture which now adorn many of our principal cities.

Although the California Legislature has just decided to submit to a vote of the people the proposal to move the capital of the State from smento to San Jose, yet, according to the dispatch of our San Francisco correspondent which will be found elsewhere in our issue of to-day, popular sentiment throughout the State is decidedly against the projected transfer. enosal, which seems based upon grounds that can only be described as puerile, is stated to owe its origin to a clique of San Jose poliians, whose material interests would be considerably benefited by the change.

not even our own, where the liquor interests pediency and necessity of improving the conare so powerful and predominant as in Great Britain, and, according to the cable dispatch rection during recent Administrations, and from our London correspondent published today, it would appear that the projected Local- The service is now recruited from a class of Option measures of the Liberal Cabinet are men superior in capacity and character to the areasing far more opposition throughout the personnel twenty years ago. The monthly There is no subject upon which John Bull is painstaking care in the appointment of men acter and contituency of that historic old parsonsitive or so easily aroused as his beer, of character and ability to office, it is not what

ventures upon such dangerous ground, as Mr. Gladstone has reason to know by past ex-

Following close upon the unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Mattei Palace, the residence of the United States Minister at Rome, comes the news of another equally fruitless endeavor to destroy by means of a dynamite bomb the Altieri Palace, where the Pope's Noble Guards have established their headquarters. Fortunately the bomb was discovered and its burning fuse extinguished before the explosion could take place. These attempted outrages are believed by the Italian authorities to be the work of Anarchists, who are thus endeavoring to revenge themselves for the persecution to which they have recently been subjected by King Humbert's police.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE HONORED.

It is gratifying to the sincere and genuine American citizen, who cares much for the honor and prosperity of his country, to know from the highest authorities that the public business in one great department has been managed under several successive Administrations with the most praiseworthy uprightness and ability. At a dinner in Brooklyn on Thursday the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert, and the Secretary who has just been relieved from his arduous and successful labors, were both honored guests. Secretary Herbert spoke in the warmest terms of the public services which had been rendered by his political opponent, ex-Secretary Tracy, and declared that he should be proud if he could make for himself in the same department as honorable a record. Ex-Secretary Tracy spoke with pride of the great work carried forward by his predecessor, Mr. Whitney, and begun by Mr. Whitney's predecessor, Mr. Chandler, and to both of these gentlemen of different parties Secretary Herbert also paid his tribute.

On all sides it is admitted that Mr. Herbert was better qualified than any other man of his party to take charge of this Department, as he had known more than any other of its practical workings and its progress, and had aided with great zeal in obtaining from Congress appropriations sufficient for the plans of the Department. As no other testimony could be more convincing than his with men of one party, so the testimony of ex-Secretary Tracy will be unhesitatingly accepted by the other party, for no other man can be better qualified to speak than he who, in the judgment of his political opponents, has made himself an imperishable name in that Department. It may be added that not long ago, when the new battle-ship was launched, one of the warmest telegrams of congratulation and commendation received by Secretary Tracy was from his predecessor, ex-Secretary Whitney.

In this branch of the public service, then, men of high character and eminent ability have been splendidly advancing the interests of the country under several different Administrations. Strong patriotic feeling incites the best qualified men of both parties to bear witness publicly to the services of their opponents, and all true Americans will be gratified at the proof thus given that the country has been faithfully served. But is such honorable service confined to one department? Or may not true Americans believe that, on any fitting occasion, genuine patriotic feeling would inspire the bestinformed men of both parties to bear similar testimony regarding the character of the public service in some other departments as well? If shallow and unworthy criticism were silent, if public opinion made it useless and disreputable to a sail for purely partisan ends the conduct of a department without full and clear instification, would not proper and necessary criticism have infinitely more weight? In short, should not the efforts of the best men of all parties' be steadily directed to the development of a healthy and genuine patriotism. which will unhesitatingly approve and uphold whatever is well done by a public official of either party?

All know that the outeries of a narrow par-Tracy, and it is only a few weeks since those outcries were often made for a partisan purpose, but were passed without rebuke by citizens who knew that they were unjust. Their excuse was that such criticisms were without weight, and were treated by intelligent men with just contempt. Yet there are millions of voters who do not take in a Pickwickian sense these assertions of their favorite journals or speakers, and to them such declarations as those of ex-Secretary Tracy and Secretary Herbert will come as a startling revelation. Surely it would be better for the country if a greater proportion of its citizens could be accustomed to recognize ment in their public servants, instead of constantly and captiously seeking to find faults in the action of political opponents. If instead of an anxious effort to fasten scandal upon a public officer on every pretext, good or bad, there should grow up a sincere desire to do full justice to all faithful public service by men of either political party, the incitement to honorable and devoted efforts would be immeasurably increased, and the service would open attractions to men of the highest worth and character, who now shrink from the injustice of partisan criticism.

CONSULAR SALARIES. One reason why the American consular service is not so good as it ought to be is that the members are not well paid. There are a few lucrative posts like that of the Consul-General in London or that of the Consul of Liverpool: but the salaries ordinarily are small and the fees and perquisites are insignificant. When the cost of living is high, as it is in Brazil, the Argentine, Chili and Spanish America generally, the consul can barely live on his salary. The United States has been represented, for example, for many years by a very capable consul at Buenos Ayres, the largest city in Spanish America, and his salary has hardly sufficed for house and office rent. At the same time the salaries paid by the English, French, German and Italian governments for their consular officers in that part of the world are stituency waiting for an opportunity to connect much higher than those received by American consuls. It often happens that the chief clerk of the English consul is paid a larger salary than the American consul in the same port. Even a small and poor country like Portugal has a better-paid consular service in Brazil

than the United States. Now there ought to be no difference of opin-There is probably no country in the world, jon between political parties respecting the exsular service. Much has been done in this diespecially under that of President Harrison. Kingdom than even the Home Rule publications of consular reports bear witness to is. Indeed, it is not improbable that the the intelligence with which commercial ins of the latter may be seriously injured | terests are followed by representatives of the not destroyed by a defeat of the present Government abread. But, marked as the imtration on the question of Local Option. provement of the service has been through

Cleveland to express a decided preference for business men as applicants for consular positile life so long as the appropriations are cut down by Congress and the salary lists are kept at the present low level. An ideal consular and of the highest morale and character, must be of necessity a well-paid service.

Foreign governments do not make any attempt to enlist successful business men for long or short periods in the consular service. They obtain an effective body of consuls and consular agents by educating and training them man begins a consular career in the humble position of a clerk in an obscure port. Except over, the workers live among the people they for misconduct he is not thrown out of employ- serve, and strive as far as possible to identify ment, but is encouraged by successive transfers and promotions to remain in the service. There lies the secret of the marked superiority of the English and German system. The men are educated for their work, and are promoted whenever there are vacancies to be filled. The Alnerican service is not conducted on these enlightened principles.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

A year ago THE TRIBUNE had the pleasure of describing at some length the organization and work of the New-York College for the Training of Teachers, and commending it heartily to the interest and support of this community. It was then justly praised as an institution which had made itself an indispensable part of our educational system in a remarkably short time, without accidental advantages, but solely by demonstrating its ability to supply an urgent demand. The record of the last year has confirmed every favorable judgment and satisfied all reasonable tests. The official recognition of stability was bestowed last December, when the provisional charter was made absolute. At that time, at the suggestion of the Regents, the name of the institution was changed to Teachers College, and under that wisely abbreviated title it continues its extremely interesting and useful career, with new advantages of position and constantly increasing resources. A fact which will be generally regarded as

specially significant of the estimate put upon the college by the most competent judges is its formal alliance with Columbia, lately com pleted. The Columbia authorities, while from the first deeply interested and cordially disposed, properly regarded the training school as an experiment for which they ought not to become responsible in any degree until its ability to maintain itself had been established. The last year has furnished conclusive proofs, and the young institution now enjoys all the benefits of close affiliation with the old. A year ago the Teachers College had obtained by gift from one of its trustees an ample and admirable site adjoining the new site of Columbia, and there its main building is now going up. For the construction and equipment of this building \$150,000 has been raised, and of the required sum of \$200,000 additional, \$55,000 has been pledged. This is certainly an encouraging prospect for the main building, though less brilliant than that of the Mechanic Arts Building, for the construction and equipment of which the sufficient sum of \$200,000 has been given outright by a lady who imposes this single condition, that her name shall not be disclosed to the public. It is obvious that an institution which has so quickly created such confidence and attachment must possess extraordinary merits. It is obvious also that it requires and has a right to claim the support of a wider circle. Its resources have grown rapidly, and its earning capacity has increased in greater ratio than its expenditures, but there is still an excess of outlay over earnings which must be met by free-will offerings. This condition of existence and the essential means of growth the officers of the college and all who have heretofore contributed in money and labor

This expectation is not unreasonable. The past to a large extent guarantees the future. The profound interest which the college bas enlisted is far more likely to increase and spread than to contract and diminish, not only be cause this particular institution is conspicuously deserving, but because the tremendous importance of the work in which it is engaged is constantly obtaining wider recognition. The idea that almost anybody is good enough to teach children has been prevalent and persistent in the United States. These are encouraging indications that a great number of persons are simultaneously coming to a consciousness of the fact that it is a deplorably false idea, and that the National security and welfare are largely dependent upon the complete eradication of it and the application of directly opposite creed.

RELIGIOUS WORK DOWNTOWN.

The decision of Grace Episcopal Parish to weet a chapel at No. 406 East Fourteenth-st. in place of its present chapel near Union Square marks an important step in the downtown religious work of New-York. On the ten lots which have been purchased a large church will be erected, with every appliance for the peculiar needs of the community, and also a parish house, a hospital and a clergy house, In the hospital will be separate wards for men, women and children, and a home for old people. In the parish house will be a large Sunday-school room, a gymnasium, a library and rooms for a boys' club. The clergy house, as its name implies, will be the residence of the four or five clergymen who will be in charge of the work. This work will be almost purely missionary in character. There is a dense population in the region of which these institutions will be the centre, a large proportion of which is outside the pale of Christianity. The ordinary agencies of the Church are of little value in reaching such people. For all such agencies presuppose a religious conthemselves with the Church. But in many parts of the downtown region such a constituency hardly exists. This is why so many mission churches in the poorer regions of the city have met with such meagre success. They have been conducted too much on the eld lines. And whether rightly or wrongly, they have been looked on by the people as a cheap device of the rich to case their conscience, and at the same time preserve themselves from contact with their humbler brethren.

It is to the honor of the Episcopal Church that it has been a pioneer in adopting wiser methods of reaching the unchurched masses, though it has been by no means alone in this work. The establishment of St. Augustine's Chapel in East Houston-st, a few years ago by Trinity Parish was, perhaps, the first visible evidence of the new departure. Then followed the revolution effected by Dr. Rainsford in St. George's, which so radically changed the charany attempt to interfers with the latter it ought to be, and it never will be while it Calvary Parish began to enter upon that era prove fatal to the Ministry which remains an inadequately paid body of public of religio-social effort which has already been

servants. It is all very well for President productive of such important results. recently St. Bartholomew's Parish began to develop the same type of work in its splendid tions; but neither he nor any other Executive Parish House, with its innumerable activities, will succeed in securing for the service repre- in East Forty-second-st. On similar lines the sentative men of the highest grade in mercan- Rev. Dr. Edward Judson has organized and built the Judson Memorial Baptist Church on South Washington Square, while Dr. Davies, the new pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presservice, efficient in its commercial functions byterian Church, is energetically striving to strengthen the missionary impulses of his congregation by bringing home to them the spiritual destitution of the great East Side.

The points, it seems to us, in which these new methods of evangelization differ from the old are such as must commend themselves to all sensible people. The workers, both clerical for that branch of the public service. A young and lay, are multiplied. And this of itself gives a trem indous impetus to the work. More themselves with the interests of the people They do in fact what the various college settle ments are loing; but they have the great advantage of having a strong organization behind them. No unorganized movement, however zealous, can long maintain itself among the unchurched masses, a fact which forced General Booth to organize his earlier efforts in London into the Salvation Army. Then, too, there is a recognition of the truth that most of the people to be reached need to be restored to right relations with human society as well as Christianized, and so guilds, clubs gymnasiums and schools of all kinds are established on the most approved sociological lines. In a word, the spirit of this great evangelistic work is well expressed by the now famous utterance of General Booth: "I believe in the salvability of every human being,"

LOVE OF FLOWERS.

Dean Hole in his delightful volume of memo ries refers to the increasing love of flowers among the English poor as one of the most hopeful signs of social progress. He observed with delight in his old age a tendency on the part of working people to have potted plants growing in their window-seats during the winter and roses clambering over their roofs in summer. It was easy for the good Dean, who had thousands of rose-trees in his own gardens. to believe that the world would rapidly grow better if it could be induced to take a hearty interest in flowers. But he also perceived that the virtue of the rose could not be purchased at the florist's stall in the market. In order to have the rose not only brighten the eyes, but also purify the heart and sweeten the life, it must be planted, cut back, watered, protected from enemies and faithfully watched over. Then when it blooms and fills the garden walk with fragrance the human heart is in it and drawn close to the divineness that fills all

If the ethical uses of floriculture are rejected s a vagary of transcendental philosophy, the artistic advantages and decerative effects are indisputable. England is a land where flowers are cultivated by rich and poor alike, and not a little of its charm for the visitor comes from this spontaneous love of beauty. Not only are the meadows, lanes and heaths lovely from their hawthorn hedges, spreading beeches and elms and tangles of wild flowers, but even the grimy quarters of the smoky manufacturing towns are illuminated with bright touches of color from flower-beds in front of workmen's cottages. It is the national love of flowers that helps to make England a homelike, beautiful and restful country. How easy it would be to transform some of the darkest corners of New-York by lighting them up in summer time with the blaze of great scarlet poppies! The poorest tenement-house would lose its shabby, dilapidated look, if red and white climbing roses were planted in front of it. There is room in every neglected area for a long double row of sweet peas, which with care in the planting and faithfulness in the watering would bloom from June to October. With a rose-cutting here, and 10 cents' worth of seed there, and a All know that the outeries of a narrow partisan hostility have been unjust to Secretary to its development hope and believe this great Tracy, and it is only a few weeks since those community will supply.

| Dr. Edward Everett Hale will this week deliver the formance will be given as well as the evening one. The Newspaper in American Life, in Boston. According to "The Boston Appleton, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Edmund L. changed and invested with something of the English charm of picturesque beauty.

So also the suburbs of New-York could be rendered far more attractive than they are if there were more intelligent cultivation of flowers and more artistic study of simple landscape effects. Too wide a discretion is left to gardeners, who insist upon cluttering lawns with shrubbery and bringing together incongruous kinds of flowers for the sake of variety of color. Every man ought to be his own gardener until at least he learns to love flowers for their own sake. The row of lilacs near the Longfellow house in Cambridge was a simple device, but it had an artistic grace of its own. A few dogwoods and rhododendrons may suffice to decorate a spacious lawn. Pansies, roses, sweet peas and chrysanthemums, if varied in color and cultivated in perfection, will light up with bloom and beauty the largest garden from April till December. But in order to have any approach to perfection, as Dean Hole has said, each must bloom in the heart of the gardener as well as under the windows.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford, who has just returned to his Italian home, has left behind him an unpublished novel, which will take rank among his most successful works. "Pietro Ghisleri' is a story of Roman society, and a powerful study of some of the meanest of human passions. It holds scenes of thrilling force, and it turns upon a marder of a new and extraordinary type. It will be one of the strongest novels of the year; and as such it gives The Tribune pleasure to offer it to our readers in serial form. The first installment will appear in our pages next Sunday, and will give earnest of a work full of

The Tree-Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn is doing a work which we are glad to commend. Its object is to stimulate interest in beautifying of the city, and especially in the planting and care of trees, and in pursuance thereof it has recently issued an appeal to the people of Brooklyn which is deserving of their thoughtful attention. It appears that the society has opened a permanent headquarters, at which for three hours every afternoon an agent will be in attendance to give, gratuitously, of course, information regarding the selection, planting and care of trees to all who apply for it. The society is making special efforts to interest florists in the plans which it has in view and to secure their co-operation in its aims. This is good work of a most practical character. One excellent thing for this society to do would be to bring to the attention of the people of Brooklyn the desirability of decorating the fronts of their houses with the handsome Japanese ivy or ampelousis. This is inexpensive, grows rapidly and luxuriantly, requires almost no care and has no objectionable qualities or habits whatever. We hope to see the Tree-Planting and Fountain So ciety using its influence to occourage the growing of this beautiful climber.

True to their foreign inctinct, the enemies of Reciprocity are now calling upon the President to revoke his predecessor's proclamation in relation to the failure of Venezuela, Hayti and Colombia to comply with the requirements of the Aldrich amendment. This is exactly what the Venezuelan Government desires. It wants a free market for its coffee without making equitable

The Only Surviving Ex-President.—Mr. Harrison is the only surviving ex-President of the United States; Mr. Morton is the only living person who has occupied the office of the Office of Use-President.—Each has the promise of many years of usefulness before him, and both will

concessions in return. Brazil and Central America have been profiting by their treaties and displacing Venezuclan coffee in the American market. The President is now advised to place a country which refuses to trade on equitable terms on an equality with other countries which have made great concessions to American exporters. The McKinley act has not been repealed. The President cannot revoke his predecessor's proclamation without violating the spirit and letter of the Aldrich amendment.

A tramp who was sent to the island the other day explained to the Judge that he smoked glass for eclipses for a living, but business had been dull of late. It will doubtless gratify this temporarily embarrassed son of toil to learn that there will be a total eclipse of the sun next month.

It is to be feared that the public school system of Kentucky is sorely in need of the attentions of Colonel Watterson's star-eyed goddess. This painful assumption is based upon an analysis of the true inwardness of the Kentucky school trustee which appears in a late number of "The Louis-ville Courier-Journal." We learn from this We learn from this journal of Kentucky eivilization that the trustee better suited to his work if he is an awful example of a lack of early education; if he is a 'hustler," with a long list of political retainers and if he understands the value of patronage and log-rolling. It remains to be seen whether or not the star-eyed goddess, now that her attention has been directed to this sort of trustee, will turn the rascal out. It is seldom that she is afforded so fine an opportunity of rendering reform a signal

That Pittsburg conference which took the contract to form a brand-new National political party was not what might be called a glittering access. It numbered twenty-three men and ten women. It is to be suspected that it aimed too ambitiously at the start. Perhaps if it had devoted its energies to forming a progressive eachre club or a whist quartet or a baseball nine it might have met the best expectations and grown ripe for the more serious work of party-making.

A singular complication has arisen over the proposed transfer of the Rev. T. P. Frost from a prominent Methodist church in Brooklyn to a leading church of the same denomination in Balti-Many such transfers have been arranged by churches and ministers in the past, and the bishops, who have absolute control over all appointments, have given their consent without hesitation. But Bishop Newman has refused to sanction the transfer in this case, and has apsointed another man to the Baltimore church. Mr. Frost will accordingly have to remain in Brooklyn, where he has one year more to serve before completing the five years that a Methodist pastor can remain in one church, and the minelsewhere. There is no question as to Bishop Newman's right to act as he did, but it will be strange if his action does not bring this mat-ter before the next Methodist General Conference; and the discussion of it there may result in curtailing the authority of the bishops in this respect. The leading Methodist churches have for years selected their own pastors, and will not be inclined to surrender the privilege without a struggle.

PERSONAL.

That S. W. Allerton, citizens' nominee for Mayor of bleago, was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., has already been mentioned in The Tribune. He was a cattle-driver at the age of twelve, and, having thus arned a little money, he put it into peanuts and candy, out of which he made a profit. Farming was candy, out of which he made a profit. Farming was his hobby, however, and he persuaded his father to hire a farm on the shores of Seneca Luke. At the age of nineteen he was able to join his brother in hoving a farm in Wayne County, and a little later, having saved up 2500, he bought one in Yates County, for himself alone. Four years afterward he had accumulated \$3,300 as the result of his hard work.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, has created a stir in Chicago by declaring that the latter city will be a terribly wicked place during the World's Fair, and by giving reasons for thinking so, "The Inter Ocean" thinks that some one has been "string" the reverend gentleman with a lot of falsehood.

Senator George, of Mississippi, took a delegation of visitors to see the President one day last week, and when he came to leave the White House his big slouch hat, which he had left on the table in the Cabinet Room, was missing. Instead of accepting another from the attendants at the Executive Mansion, he dashed out to the nearest hatter's, with flowing locks, and provided new headgear. Dr. Edward Everett Hale will this week deliver the

Advertiser," it becomes thereasingly evident that those who elected Paulilips Brooks to the bishopric of Massachusetts are uniting upon the name of Dr. Greer as that of their candidate in the coming election. Mr. Charles Lanman, the veteran journalist, his-

torian and landscape painter, of Washington, D. C., is said to be a candidate for the office of Collector of the Port of Georgetown. William H. Haile, of Springfield, who was the Re

publican candidate for Governor in Massachusetts last fall, authorizes the announcement that he will not accept that honor again. It was believed that Mr. Haile had a majority of the voters behind him, but failed of an election because of the blundering of a few thousand citizens in marking their ballots wrongly. There was considerable discussion in Paris over

Taine's religious predilections immediately after his death. He was brought up a Catholic, and during the last years of his life was on friendly relations with Monsigner d'Huist, the ecclesiastical Deputy. But his funeral was conducted in a Protestant church. He attended the services of a "Free Evangelical He attended the services of a "Fros Evangelical" clergyman, in whom his daughter Genevieve had be-come interested, and found him an acceptable spirit-nal adviser. It is possible that he actually became a member of this Evangelical communion. His resi-dence in England, too, would incline him no doubt toward Protestantism, so that, like Renan, Taine was perhaps a Catholic only by accident of birth.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The hay-saver" is the name of a new and rather droll invention. It is described as being "a three sided device, which enables the horse to insert hihead into the manger, but does not permit any lateral movement of it." What the horse thinks of What the horse thinks of the device can only be conjectured. He doubtles regards it as an unwarrantable and mighty mean inerference with one of his inalienable rights, the right to move his head as he chooses while partaking of the simple fare, the c assumption of which renders him equal to the good and faithful service which he renders man. He ought to kick, the horse ought to

renders man. He ought to ack, the norse ought to A Western member of Congress who is not much on society, but whose wife is, came home one afternoon in Washington and found her just returning from a round of visits. "Well, my dear," he inquired, "where have you been to-day?" "Out making party calls," she replied, with very apparent satisfaction. "Party calls," he repeated, in puzzled interrogation, "Yes, Coionel, party calls." He studied over it for a minute. "Now, look here, Maria." he said carnestly, "let up on that. You aftend to society and leave the party to me. You don't know anything about politics, even if you are in Washington with me: and if you get to doing any party work, you'll make a tangle of it, sure." And then Maria gave the Colonel a laugh that made him wonder what he was there for.—(Detroit Free Press.

An Hem is being circulated which states that "White Pine (Nev.) young men amuse themselves by coasting down the hills sented in rocking chairs." Every foreigner coming to the Exposition who is a tills will certainly go out and gaze upon them if he has to aband in the Chicago show in order to do so. The ordinary hill is not calculated to inspire curiosity But consider hills seated in rocking chairs. The more me thinks of it what a wonderful country ours is.

MUCH TO HER CREDIT. Though 'lovely woman has essayed
To show us that she can
Compete in commerce, art or trade
With cruel, tyrant man;
Yet let us give our earnest thanks,
In deeply grateful tones,
That 'mongst her quips, and cranks, and prankse
There is no she Sam Jones. -(Indianapolis Journal.

Stupid vulgarity often passes for wit. In Eastman, Ga., there is a society called "The Society of Amalgamated Prevaricators." The badge of honor is a belt, on the buckle of which is engraved the word

carry into retirement the best wishes of the America people. - (Chicago Herald.

a genius for forgetting the names of his friends and acquaintances. A night or two ago he was halled as he was passing through one of the curidors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The gentleman who halled wretched memory grasped it and said "Excuse me, your name is perfectly familiar, but to save my life

Teacher—What is the meaning of self-control.

Boy—It's w'en a teacher gets mad and feels like giving a boy a black mark and doesn't.—(Good News. The promise made by Mme. Schliemann after the death of her distinguished husband in 1800, that the excavations at Troy would be continued, is about to be fulfilled. Arrangements have been made to begin the work again next month, under the direction of Professor Doerpfeld, the first secretary of the Ger man Archaeological Institute of Athens, Mme, Schliemann herself will spend considerable time on the field of operations. Professor Doerpfeld, under her directions, and his as istants, will welcome visitors to the place who wish to investigate the progress of the work and see personally the interesting sights,

of the work and see personally the interesting sights.

The man who controls himself makes unwritten laws for many other people.

Fill the place you now have more than full and you will soon have a better one.

We are not in a condition to enjoy riches until we can be happy without them.

Some of the most deadly serpents have the brightest skins.

Smallpox is not any more contagious than a good example.

It is not what we to, but what we love, that decides our fate.

The man who is always looking for mud generally finds it.

A David who goes wrong is as much to blame as a Judas.

The tiggest dollars we see are those just out of our reach. (Ram's Horn.

There is not a church of any sort in Taney County, Mo. Its chief characteristics are liliteracy and law

Tominy Prescribes.—"Mr. Millsap," said Tommy, after a long and earnest scrutiny of the visitor at the other end of the breakfast table, "if you'd use the same kind of white staff on your face that mamma uses on hern them big freekles you've got wouldn't show at all."—(Chicago Tribune.

TRAVELS OF THE PRINCE AND THE PRINCESS. Chicago, March 18 (Special) .- Prince David Kamanaukoa, of the Hawalian Islands, who went to Washingion to intercede with the Government officials of behalf of the deposed Queen, Liliuokalani, arrived in this city on his return voyage. Commissioner Macfarland, who with Paul Neuman accompanied the trince on his trip to this country, is with him in this city now, and will go back to Hawali with him. In speaking of his trip to Washington, Prince David said: "I have been treated very courteously while in

this country. The officials of this Government show a disposition to deal fairly with us, and I have no doubt they will. The outlook when I came was poor, but I can say that we are very hopeful now. The delay in deciding upon our case is favorable to us. When Commissioner Blount reports upon his contemplated investigation of the trouble on our Island I have every reason to believe that we shall be allowed our rights, Queen Liliuokalani will yet be returned to power. It is only just that she should. If the treaty of annexation had passed the Senate a great injustice would have been done our people. President Cleveland's accession to power was a happy thing Philadelphia, March 18.-Princess Victoria Kalulani

arrived in this city from Washington at 1 o'clock this afternoon under escort of her guardian, Theophilus H. Davies, of Southport, England. With the Frincess were also Mrs. Davies, Miss Davies and Miss Whathoff. The party was driven to the home of Mr. and hoff. The party was driven to the home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Henderson, 1231 North Broad-si, where an elaborate luncheon was served. The guest numbered twenty-five, and among them were Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson, of Chicago. The hostess, Mrs. Henderson, is a consin of the Princess's guardian. The royal party was to have remained here for several days, but an urgent cable dispatch demanded the early return of Mr. Davies to England, and after a stay of only two hours the visitors started for New-York.

THE HASTY PUDDINGS THEATRICALS. Boston, March 18 (Special).-The spring theatrical

performance of the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club is set down for April 4 at the clubbouse in Cambridge.
This performance is the private one for members of the club and their friends only, known as "graduates" night." "Hamlet" has been chosen as the basis of the musical burlesque this year, its title being extended to "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; or, The sport, the Spook and the Spinster." The words are by George Baty Blake, '03; James Austin Wider, '53, and Samuel Francis Batchelder, '03, and the music is by Ernest Hamlin Abbott, '93; Percy Lee Atherton, '95, and Frederick Sheppard Converse, '93. The scenery is being designed by John Harleston Parker, '93. The cast as a whole has not yet been defin-itely decided upon. The New-York performances will, as usual, be given during the spring recess in Chicker-ing Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 6, 7 and 8. On the last-named date a matinee per-Appleton, Mrs. Francis C. Farlow, Mrs. Edmund L.
Haylies, Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Mrs. Edward R.
Bell, Mrs. Joseph H. Brown, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate,
Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. James
J. Higginson, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Edward
R. Jones, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Lowell Lincoln,
Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn,
Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Thomas Newhold,
Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. John H. Rhoades and
Mrs. Jacob Wendell. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the following week the burlesque will be
given in Boston.

MRS. HARRIS APPEALS TO THE PUBLIC. Mrs. Harris, the mother of Carlyle W. Harris, has issued another address to the public, seeking a pardon for her son. the goes over the alleged new evidence in the case, and points out what she calls the Recorder's errors in deciding the motion for a new trial as he did. With regard to the new evidence not altering the verdict of the jury, Mrs. Harris points out that two of the jury say it "might have," sne two more that it "would have altered their verdict. In ending her letter Mrs. Harris writes: "I appeal to the public. I do not want to be driven to asking for a pardon. My boy has not committed murder, and has new and important evidence. What can be done! I propose to hold a mass-meeting, and perhaps more one, where signatures can be given for an appeal to the Governor. Who will take up my boy's cause? Every letter in print or to use personally is a help."

A CELEBRATED CASE COMPROMISED. Zanesvele, Ohio, March 18 .- The trial of the cele-

brated floodwater case, which has been pending in this court for fifteen years, and which involves property worth \$100,000, came to a sudden tion on Thursday. In 1878 James Little and Lemesh Rambo, wealthy farmers, built an immense levee across their lands to protect their lands from floods. It was fifteen feet high, and its construction cost over \$25,000. W. E. Cox and James Crawford, who owned land on the other side of the river, suffered much damage by reason of the levee. The case was settled by compromise on Thursday. are to remove the levce, no damages are to be assessed and each side is to pay its own costs. One of the attorneys estimates that the court costs and lawyers' fees in this litigation will exceed 250.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY SOUND. The news item dated Boston, Mass., March 9, concerning the failure of the Lombard Investment pany, has upon investigation proved absolutely false The report of the experts does not contain one syllable The report of the experts does not contain one symmetry or even inference mentioned in the news item. On the contrary, the report made by the auditor, E. G. Lucas, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., at the close of business February 28, 1803, shows a surplus and undivided profit account of \$147,301.31, and at the close of business. March 10, 1803, the company had a beloage ousiness, March 16, 1893, the company had a balance of nearly \$800,000 in its varieties. of nearly \$800,000 in its various authorized depo-tiories. A telegram from the main office at Kanas City, Mo., states that the company has no bills pay-able; and, further, that there is less than \$100,000 st obligations maturing in the next eight months.

GEN. HARRISON BACK FROM HIS HUNTING TRIP. Peoria, Ill., March 18.—Ex-President Harrison arrived here this morning from Liverpool, where he has been fishing and hunting for several days, and started in haif an hour over the Big Four for Indiab-hpolis. Mr. Harrison was looking well and said that he had enjoyed his outing extremely, though he had not had much luck in getting game. He had been out every day from early in the morning until night-fall, but few ducks had come up the river, and the sport was not good. What he wanted was change and rest, and the outdoor life gave it to him.

PREMATURE REPORTS OF A CONSOLIDATION.

Boston, March 18.—It is rumored that the state-nents regarding a typewriter consolidation were prements regarding a typewriter consolidation were pre-mature. The Remington people are not in it and are not likely to go in, and as they have a much larger trade then are of the state. trade than any of the other companies, the for of a combination without them is doubtful.